Lalon Square Theatre-Described Wallach's Theatre-As You like it Windsor Theatre-Under Tom Colon TRUTH EVER TO RE REMEMBERED. What the House of Sepresentatives Declared

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemply declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ninety-six electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government. directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the vote of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the

The Real Battlefield.

March, A. D. 1877.

same time and in the same manner, it is the

Two months ago we predicted that it would become apparent, toward the close of the Presidential campaign, that the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut were the battlefield where the contest would have to be decided. Indeed, we ventured then to say that after the conflict was ended it would be seen that the party which had carried New York had won the victory in the nation, and that its triumph was due to the thirty-five votes of that state.

The results of the September and October elections have not changed our opinions on this subject. On the contrary, they have verified their soundness; and all sagacious observers now perceive more plainly than at any previous stage of the canvass, that the real battle ground where the conflict is to be determined is New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

New York is a Democratic State. This has been demonstrated by the results of eight, and perhaps we might say nine, of its recent general elections. Since the defeat in the Greeley campaign of 1872, the Demoerats have invariably carried their State ticket, except in the years 1878 and 1879; and on both those occasions the success of the Rapublicans was solely owing to disastrons divisions in the ranks of the Democracy. In truth, from 1867, when they first wrested New York out of the hands of the Republicans. down to the election of last fall, when they ran two candidates for Governor, the Democrats have never lost the State if they were thoroughly united in support of their ticket. Four years ago, in a Presidential contest, with a full vote at the polis, and when the trial of strength between the two parties was fairly and honestly conducted, the Democrate gave TILDEN and HENDRICKS a majority of nearly \$3,000.

These facts are notorious; and with harmony in their councils, with energy in their ranks, and with plenty of hard work during the remaining days of the campaign, there is every reason to believe that the Democrats can carry New York as triumphantly this fall as they did in 1876.

New Jersey is one of the most stable Democratic States in the Union. By large majorities it east its electoral votes for MCCLELLAN in 1864, for SEYMOUR in 1868, and for TILDEN in 1876. It is long since it had a Republican Governor, and there is no probability that it will now elect one, or give its nine vot s to James A. Garrield.

Perhaps the chances of Democratic sucess in Connecticut do not rest, on as sure a oasis as in the two neighboring States. But t has a strong, popular candidate for Governor, and the supporters of Hancock are moved to an enthusiastic discharge of their duty in the present emergency by a recollection of their victory of four years ago, when, after a sharp struggle, they carried the State by a majority of 2,900. By putting forth due exertions the success of 1876

may be repeated in the coming November. These three States cast 50 electoral votes Four years ago they gave them all to Tru-DEN. By giving them to HANCOCK now they will render his success absolutely certain.

Let Es Reason Together.

Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Republican, GRANT'S Attorney-General and Minister to England, made a speech the other evening at the Cooper Institute, and in that speech he gave atterance to the following language: "Although the necessities is parties and politics have led to the circulation of several perty standers against him [Ganching] no butter nor purer man ever lived."

Mr. PIERREPOST gives but a sorry idea of his own standard of morality when he calls proven charges of legislative bribery and perjury petty slanders, and when he holds up as a man than whom there is "no better nor purer," one against whom the demonstration of two perjuries, in both cases to cover up bribery, admitting of neither serious denial nor palliation, is so overwhelming that the press of his party do not dare to discuss it, but are compelled to give it the goeby, and, like the man against whom the he was not only charged but proved, to "treat if with elient contempt." Was it "the necessities of parties and polities" which caused a Congressional committee of Gampingap's own personal and political friends to brand him by its report as guilty of both crimes, and the leading newspapers of his own party to consign him to infamy?

the keynote of denunciation on these not fully take its place, grounds of his personal unfitness and unworthiness. We feel, as we share, the disnomination on such a record. We have closely scanned all that has been said in mitigation of sentence, whether by GARrump himself or his biographers and friends. If we could have found him innocent, or his guilt not proven, or extenuating circumstances to plead for merciful condonation, we would gladly, on patriotic grounds, for the sake of the credit of our country, have given him the benefit of the doubt, and have dropped that painful and disgusting topic out of the general discussion of the campaign. But it was im-

possible, and so remains. The fault and the responsibility attach to those who nominated him for the Presidency. The election of such a man on such a record would be a disaster to our country second only to the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge of imperialism into the From the Congressional Record, Vol. V., Part III., Page 2,226. fabric of our system by the reelection of GRANT to a third term. It would demonstrate the existence of a moral dry rot of degeneration in our people which might well shake all hope for our country and for the possible permanence of republics on

a large scale among men. It has been asked. Where a monkey is the god what must be the worshippers? If a man stamped with the proved infamy which all the waters of his own Ohio can never wash out should be elected President. what must the electors have sunk to in less than a century-they whose first President was Washington? Such an election would corrupt the hundred thousand of our office. holders, through the influence of the examde of their successful chief. It would teach that higher category of men who compose the considerable body of Presidential aspirants that such acts are not incompatible with triumph in their ambition, even if they do not directly promote it by recommending their author to the powerful body of what are called the professional politicians, who want just such men at the head of publie affairs. It would make a million young scoundrels more by uprooting the old maxim that honesty is the best policy, and proving the existence of a public opinion so demoralized that no public disgrace attaches and no personal shame need attach to such acts as bribery and perjury in posts of the highest trust.

To avert these evils, among the deepest and worst that could befall our counopinion of this House that the said Thomas A. try, we endeavor to do our duty in Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly the presentation of this as among elected Vice-President of the United States for a the momentous issues of the campaign term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of | We confidently look to see the outrage of such a nomination rebuked, the repetition of a similar one made impossible, and the character of the American people redeemed by the vote of the second of November.

> The Republican press attempts no answer on the facts and the merits to the case fully made up on the record against the candidate imposed on them by the politicians of Chicago. They do not meet it, clearly because they dare not, and they dare not because they cannot. They have nothing to say but occasionally such vague intimations of "petty slanders." Mr. EDWARDS PIERRE-PONT claims a different opinion. Let him, then, meet the issue fairly and squarely on the merits. He is a trained and skilful lawyer. The evidence is all in, in the form of Congressional and judicial records, in the etters of GARFIELD's intimate friend, Judge BLACK, who was introduced by himself as a witness, and in GARPIELD's own publication. Let Mr. Pierrepont analyze the points with a lawyer's calm logic, without random generalities of rhetoric or abuse. We offer him an opportunity of doing so before an auce of nalf a million. We offer him two or three columns of THE SUN for that purpose. Shall we hear from him?

The Episcopal Convention refuses to come to any decision as to what it will do with reference to the new revision of the Bible which is now approaching completion. It

apparently dreads to touch the subject, though the revision was begun under Church of England auspices, and the new Bible will be given to the world by the University

Nor is it alone in that feeling. The Protestant denominations generally regard the forthcoming revision with manifest anxiety. They recognize the need there is for an improved version of the Scriptures if our English Bible is to be defensible as an accurate translation of the original texts. They know that the King James version at present in use is not only obscure in some of its renderings and absolutely false in others, but that it was also based on texts which modern learning has amended in important respects; that it contains not a few spurious

passages. Yet, as the Rev. Dr. HARE remarked in the Episcopal Convention on Tuesday, the present revision will be very strongly opposed by the conservative element in the Church. Bishop Coxe has already made himself a leader of that opposition, and in few quarters are there to be found churchmen who are vigorous in its championship The great Presbyterian Council left the question of its adoption in abeyance, and our own Bible Society, like that of England, points to its charter to show that it is pre-

vented from adopting the revised Scriptures. The revision, therefore, must come out like any other book, and be judged on its merits. It will not appear as the authoritative Bible of English-speaking Christendom, though it may in time replace the version which is now the accepted standard of all Protestant denominations.

Why is it that the churches view with anxiety and even with alarm the prospect of this revision, although it has been made by the best representatives of their combined scholarship, and is incontestably needed in the interests of truth and accuracy? Why is it that they dread the appearance of a new version of the Bible. if it is beyond dispute an improvement on the old?

It is because they fear, and fear with reason, that while the revision may overthrow the old version, it can never supplant it in the affections of Christians. It is because they dread the injury which will be done to the sanctity of the Bible when the Scriptures come under the fire of modern criti-

cism which the new translation will provoke. Our English Bible as it stands is the one sacred book of English literature. Its very phraseology is held in the deepest reverence, and the great body of English literature has grown up about it and received from it an unmistakable coloring. Even passages which must be thrown out as spurious are among those embalmed in the tenderest and most sacred memories of the race, and renderings which an improved philology shows to be altogether erroneous are prized as heavenly jewels by millions of devout people.

The old Bible, indeed, cannot be uprooted. without cruelly tearing the affections of Engit was with no satisfaction that we found I lish-speaking Christians. And even after I for them to be isnorant of business.

ourselves compelled by duty, immediately the wounds have been healed by the lapse of on the nomination of Garrield, to strike time, the improved and amended Bible will

It is true the distinctive verbal clothing of the old version will be retained in the new, grace brought on our whole country and but the revised book will long be one for our very system of government by such a critical study and comparison rather than wholly reverent examination as the indubitable Word of Gop. Very serious consequences may come of this Canterbury re-assured to them, and regarded Pennsylvania, vision, which will be put forth in an era of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, the States on the Pavision, which will be put forth in an era of doubt and denial.

Our vigorous contemporary, the Tribune, insists that it was "Old Three Hundred and Twenty-nine" that did it.

We think not. Men upheld GARFIELD-we think erroneously-for very different reasons. No one upheld him because he was a bribe taker. Even Republicans would not admit that. Very many of them unhesitatingly express their disgust with his bribe taking; but, unfortunately, they are only about one three-hundred-and-twenty-ninth part enough disgusted to vote against him on that account.

Three Cheers for Our Next King. "Three cheers for ULYSSES S. GRANT, our

next King." This was the cry distinctly heard on the

approach of the Republican procession, last Monday night. How many throats will repeat this cry in

a New York Republican procession four years hence? This is a question of the highest interest. It is a question over the answer to which

thoughtful men may well ponder.

It would be interesting to know just how much money the Republicans spent in Ohio and Indiana, just where they got it, and just how they spent it. But that is information that will never be imparted to a curious public.

The HAYES-RAMSEY-SHERMAN circus is still travelling in Oregon and Washington Ter-ritory. It is singular that even yet, though so little of his official career remains, HAYES is not suffered to go any great distance, except under the wing of a SHERMAN. They let him go to Ohio by himself, as there is a safe SHERMAN atmosphere there; but on other journeys he is apt to have at least one SHERMAN in charge of him, either TECUMSEH or John, For the last six weeks it has been Tecument.

It is now necessary, Mr. BARNUM and Mr. ENGLISH, to work a little harder in order to carry Indiana for HANCOCK next month.

Bishop KIP, exhorting the ministry to bring the Church back to the early principles of the Christian faith, spoke of the neglect to utter our stern rebukes to the frivolity and carelessness and worldliness which are eating out the very life of the Church." "The censer waves not in our hands." he proceeded, "as we stand between the living and the dead, and flends hold their jubilee while the world rushes on to ruin." A like complaint of Christians is made by the converted Brahmin, NARAYAN SHESHADRI. Speaking in Boston, he said that it is a fact that a great obstacle to missionary progress is found in the character of nominal hristians, no matter to what nation they be ong." And we may add that the progress of the Church at home encounters the same tremendous obstacle. Indeed, where shall we look for genuine Christians?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Nation, has some remarks not destitute of justice respecting Grant's attack on Gen. HANCOCK:

"This episode in Gen. GRANT's career is a very painful because, awing to the conspicuous places he has I his fame has become to a certain extent identified ith that of the country, which thus suffers from the steady process of degradation which he has been long undergoing at the hands of his political supporters. His appearance as a loose and reckless campaign story teller is the longest step downward he has yet made."

The last sentence of the Nation appears to us to be erroneous. Ghant's appearance as a reckless campaign story teller is indeed deplorable; but it is by no means such a long step downward as his appearance in the Bancock whiskey fraud trial. In that case, as the public well remember, Gen. GRANT as President of the Why Are They Afraid of the Revision? United States obtained from Secretary Buistow. privately, the particulars of the evidence to be produced in court against Bancock; and then counsel, in order that they might use it to save BARCOCK from conviction. This act indicated a much more serious degradation in GRANT than his telling any number of mean and ineffectual falsehoods about an old fellow soldier.

We hardly expected so early an admission hat Indiana had been carried by corrupt practices, but the Republicans frankly admitted the fact by displaying the words "Old 329 Did It" in the office window of the Tribune yesterday.

Things looked badly for a while at Gettysburg. But the battle was won notwithstanding.

The Democratic politician who at this time is more intent on the gratification of his personal ambitions and revenges, likes and spites, than on the success of the HANCOCK electoral ticket in New York, is a traitor to his party, and should be treated accordingly.

In Washington Territory two surveyors have killed two Indians, and now sixty soldiers. are on the way to punish the Indians if they attempt to resent the killing. In Colorado reighter has killed a son of the Ute chief Saponavano, and now the people of that region are at fever heat, and vowing vengeance because the freighter has himself been captured and held by the Indians. Thus the march of civilization goes on.

The office of President of the United States is a great office, and it has been a dignifled office. It rests with the people of the United States to say whether it shall be filled. uring the next four years by a scarred soldier of the Union, or by a self-seeking politician, whom his own political associates have branded as a bribe taker and a perjurer.

Unless there is some error of fact or figires in the news brought by the revenue cutter Corwin to San Francisco, the story is hardly one to be passed without notice, even when coming in the midst of political excitement, At St. Lawrence Island, according to this account, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were found to have died of starvation. Whether the number of victims itself be looked at, or the ratio to the population of the island, or the ratio to the rhole population of that far-off region, the story is startling. Was any effort made to re-

leve St. Lawrence Island? A private deposit company, in Boston, which took the money of unmarried women and promised interest on it at the rate of eight per nt, a month, has lately been exposed and broken up. It was managed by women, and yet Col. T. W. Illootnson, the Woman's Friend, declares that women are not sharp enough bout business affairs. It is true, however, that GAIL HAMILTON, the saucy writer, treated the exposure of the bank's operations as a cruel outrage, and saw no reason why it should not pay eight per cent, a month to its spinster deositors. That tends to prove, as Col. Higginson argues, that women generally need in-struction in business. "It is women, and women alone among us," he remarks, in the Woman's Journal, "who could be deceived on any large scale by such a scheme." And not only in Boston, but here in New York and elsewhere, feminine sharpers have of late been proving on this ignorance of practical matters on the part of their sisters. Their existence proves that business tricks may be learned by women, and that business sense may also be acquired by the fair sex. But it is the fashion

FACTS AND FIGURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tuesday's elections have set the Democracy back where they were before Maine had so surprised every one. Let us confront the situation squarely. Before Indiana had indicated its inclination the Democrats claimed all the Southern States, together with the four Northern States that voted for Tilden in 1876, as perfectly cific slope, and all the New England States, except Vermont and Rhode Island, as debatable territory. The result of the October elections relegates New York, Indiana, Virginia, New Jersey, Louisiana, South Carolina, Connecticut, and Florida to the list of doubtful States in Republican estimates, and undoubtedly hands such States as Ohio and Massachusetts over to the Republican column. But in all this there is not the slightest excuse for Democratic despondency. On the contrary, assuming even that Indiana goes Republican in November, the Republicans lack three votes of a majority, giving them every really doubtful State, as the following tables will demonstrate.

The real danger of the present political situation is not a Republican victory in November, but the chance that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives on the divided vote of Maine, or a contested election in Florida. Dividing the thirty-eight States into four classes, the safely Democratic and doubtfully Democratic, the certainly Republican and probably Republican, the result is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.
Electore! rotes. ESPUBLICAN. 11 lowa 10 Minnesota 10 Kansas B Colorado 117 Pennsylvania. Total DOUBTFULLY DEMOCRATI New York Louisiana South Carolina Connecticut ... Total 195

Now, where are the Republicans going to get the eleven votes essential to their success? If the Democrats carry New York, they can afford to give Indiana, Connecticut, and Fiorida, together with all the Pacific States, to Mr. Garfield, and still elect Gen. Hancock. That the Republicans are not so sure of Indiana in No-vember as they would be glad to make us believe is plainly proven by the far from sanguine speech of Secretary Sherman, who simply roices their sober second thought when he tells the lately despondent but now over-confident Republican voters that there is plenty of hard work shead of them before they can consider themselves out of the woods. Hancock is a good 5,000 votes stronger than Landers in Indiana. Vice-President English said from the beginning that this was not the election in which he was a candidate. The people of Indiana cannot be subjected in November to the wheedling, bribing, and bullying they were obliged to endure on the part of the entire army of Republican officials concentrated there from every State in the Union the past week. The writer, having participated in the canvass, knows whereof he speaks, and whatever other Democrats may have expected, most unreason ably, he can prove by letters written days and weeks before election that he, at least, felt more than doubtful of the result, and expressed the opinion that "the Democrats would be sold out by the Greenbackers," as, in fact, they were.

The latest advices from the Pacific States are of a character the most encouraging to the Democracy; and there is far better reason to believe that California, Oregon, and Nevada will vote for Hancock in November, than that Indiana, Connecticut, or Maine will endorse Garffeld. The panic among business men has culminated, and the reaction has commenced already. New Jersey is as safe and stauch as Missouri; and as for New York, let the comments of the Times on the unprecedented registration speak for the determined resolution of the Democracy of the Empire State to set the stamp of condemnation upon that political party which descended to the fraud and treach-

ery practised upon the country in 1876. Florida is the only Southern State of which the Republicans have any hopes. The contest is to be fought out here in New York, and as this great State votes, so goes the battle in November! The Republicans have won a single point in a game where the odds are still heavily against them. Indiana merely offsets Maine. That the days of this democratic republic are numbered; that a man convicted of receiving corruption money can ever be elected President of these United States : that the great maority of free born citizens are ready to forfeit all claims to self-government by endorsing the electoral juggle of four years ago, can never be believed before it is finally demonstrated! That victory is assured to the Democracy if they exert their entire energy, is beyond question to doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would ALBERT WARREN KELSET.

Garfield Rebuked at Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an editerial article of Oct. 7 you give Garneld's miniority in 1972 as 11 000. In round numbers, and in 1974, 2.55s. As this statement has been contradicted in several Republican papers, you will conter a favor by publishing the official yote and the manes of each of the tourness candidates in Garneld's district in the years 1872 and 1874.

The exact figures are 10.944 in 1872, and 2.528 in 1874. In 1872, for the Forty-third Congress, James A. Garfield had 19,189 votes against 8,245 for M. Sutliff, candidate of the Demograts and Liberal Republicans-Garfield's majority being 10.944. That was the election next preceding the exposure of Garfield's bribetaking and his perjury. In 1874, at the next election after the Credit Mobilier investigation, the vote was: James A. Garfield, Republican, 12,591; D. B. Woods, Demo 6.245; R. H. Hurlbert, Independent, 3.427; J. Price, Prohibitionist, 391-Garfield's majority being 2.528. The \$329 business did it. Garfield knows this. He has always been ashamed of his reduced majority in 1874. In Ben Perley Poore's Congressional Directory, which is compiled from material furnished by the Congress men themselves, the Independent anti-Garfield vote of 3.427 is suppressed, while the insignificant Prohibitionist vote is given-an attempt to make it appear that Garffeld's majority tha year was not much less than usual. It is probably on the strength of this and similar intentional misstatements of the vote that the accuracy of THE SUN'S figures has been denied.

Advocating Rebellion and the Empire From the Nation.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, in an acuress at the Cooper Umon, was so indiscreet as to take up this report of Gen. Grant's Fowler interview, apparently without equiry, and quote its very unbecoming attack on Gen Hancock as "subbitions, vain, and weak," as words of wisd in. But his indiscretion did not end here. He informed the mob of New York that "it only needed a resolute leader of the populare, with cour-age in his heart and brains under his but, to make the rich men very unconfortable." This was by way of rec-ommending "strong" or Romapart's coveriment, which is what all the Grant admirers really desire. But, bad as was, it was not quite as had as the respectful quotation of the following extraordinary language of tion, Grant's in this same Fowler interview, or rather the corrected edition of it. "If the, Hancock should be viceted," he said, "the North would submit quietly and watch close y. As soon as things began to up wrong every Northern slature would be convened and compet their repre-atives to resign or resist the solid South." In Gen brant's mouth this is the talk of a man who must be charitably supposed not to know his own meaning to s adoption by an elderly Republican lawyer and poli-ciau, at a public specting called to protest against the illeged secessi mist, anarchical, and State rights temler cies of the South, is certainly extraordinary eothern politician were to call on the State Legislatures s meet when they thought "things were going wrong" n Washington, and recall the members of Congress, what name should we give their action?

What the Republicans Counted On.

We expect to hear of heavy Republican gains in the large cities, especially the manufacturing centres, where the tariff question assumed the proportions of a

NEW YORK'S CONGRESS DELEGATION. POPULAR LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS.

Democratic Gains Conceded by Roth Parties The Outlook in the State.

ALBANY, Oct. 8 .- The Democrats have only nine of the thirty-three Congressmen to whom this State is entitled. That they will make gains at the coming election is conceded. They do not now hold any district which is not overwholmingly Democratic. On the other hand, there are at least three districts now represented by Republicans which are naturally Democratic, nd there are no less than hine other districts

which are, to say the least, debatable ground, The three districts which I have named as certain to displace Republicans by Democrats next month are the Seventh, now represented by Edwin Einstein; the Fourteenth, in which John W. Ferdon scratched in ahead of George M. Beebe two years ago by reason of the Greenback diversion and the Sixteenth or Albany District, in which we lost Mr. Woods two years ago by the same unfortunate division. The union nominations to be made in your city will assuredly dispossess Mr. Einstein. Nothing can prevent the Sullivan district from returning a Femocrat this year. As for Mayor Notanbis majority will be, at the most modest calcula-

s majority win 60, at the most two Republican in, 1,500.

Of New York's remaining two Republican stricts, Gon. McCook's Eighth and Banker orton's Eleventh, it may be that foo much reauce is placed here upon the effect of harmony tween the rival Democratic Halls in your city, at, considering the vote in these districts since 374, there seems no reason to doubt that both at he carried, or that at least they are good obtains ground.

l874, there seems no reason to doubt that both can be carried, or that at least they are good fighting ground.
Leaving the Hudson and striking westward, attention is invited to the fact that the Hon. David Wilber, the Republican representative from the Twenty-first District (Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego), sits in Congress by virtue of a plurality only, he having received 15, 977 votes against 16,628—divided up in this proportion: Seefield, Democrat, 10,189; Cone. Greenbacker, 6,017; and others the balance. The nominees this year are Francis R. Gilbort, Democrat, and Gen. Jacobs, Ropublican, both of Delaware County and both good representative men. The district gave Hayes in 1876 a majority of 1,775; but the Greenback movement weakened the party terribly two years later, and Gen. Butler has been alroitly sent into Chenange County this week to fan the old embers into fiame for Hancock, the local leaders say to excellent purpose. Add to this the fact that the counties of this district were fully represented at Gettysburg, and are more than ordinarily enthusiastic over the nomination of its hero, and you have a very good basis for hope that Mr. Wilber will be successed by a Democrat.

enthusiastic over the nomination of its hero, and you have a very good basis for hope that Mr. Wilber will be succeeded by a Democrat.
Mr. Prescott, the Republican who represents the Twenty-third or On-ida District, was in a minority of over 3,000 in 1878. He received 9,762 votes, against 8,730 for Springs, Democrat, 3,787 for Mitchell, Greenbacker, and 473 scattering. Atthough he made no record at all in Congress it pleased the Conking Ring in Utea to force his renomination over the heads of abler men. His apponent is Richard E. Sutton, a physician of lione, who has been Trensurer of that Democratic city ever since it became a city, and who is one of the most popular Democrats in the county. He will took a large religious and temperance vets, besties the full Democratic and a section of the anti-Conking strength. Unless the situation is changed materially by the October elections or some other influence, Dr. Sutton has an excellent chance of influence, Dr. Sutton has an excellent chance of an election.

It may sound presumptuous to class that stalwart Republican district made up of Onondaga
and Cortand, the Twenty-flith, as doubtful, but
it really has been made so. It is no news to The
Sun's readers that the Hon. Frank Hiscock, who
has served two terms, met with the most savage
and open antagonism when he sought for a renomination last month. He obtained it, but at
a fearful cost—the enmity of ex-Mayor Beiden,
the boss of Onondaga pointies. It has been an
open secret that Beiden would cut Hiscock at
the polls since the Convention. It confirmation
were needed, it is to be found in the Democratic
nomination of the Hon. William C. Ruger, the
biggest legal mind of the section, a Democrat of
State repute, and, nota beite, the defendants
counsel in the recent suits of The State agt.
Denison & Beiden. With the prestige these descriptive phrases imply at his back, Mr. Ruger
can give Hiscock a close, hot fight, with the
chances even. Onondaga pointies are in such a
muddle of mystery this year that predictions

can give Histork a close, hot fight, with the chances even. Onondaga pointes are in such a muddle of mystery this year that predictions are worse than vain; but it will greatly surprise no one on the inside if Judge Ruger writes M.C. after his name next year.

The Twenty-seventh District has sent Elbridge Gerry Lapham, a pretentious, wise-looking oid man, who resembles the healthier portraits of John Quincy Adams, to Congress since 1874. It is made up of the three counties of Livingston, Ontario, and Yates, which gave Hayes an aggregate majority of 3.111. It would seem as it this made a district reasonably safe for the Republicans, but ex-Canal Commissioner W. W. Wright of Geneva, and other Democrats of the section who have visited this city of late, slake their heads knowingly and assert in all seriousness that a Democrat is to succeed Lapham. They are so cock sure of it, and winal so sly and mysterious about it, that their assurance and not mine is given for calling the issue debatable. Lapham had a dozen votes less than 2.000 majority over all two years ago.

ance and not mine is given for calling the issue debatable. Lapham had a dozen votes less than 2,000 majority over all two years ago.

The Twenty-nint District, like the Albany. Oncida, and Suilivan districts, is represented by a Republican who got in by a plurality through the Greenback diversion. The figures in his case are worth studying. In 1876 Hayes received a total vote in the three countries. Allegany, Chemung, and Steuben, of 21,233, and Tiden received 17,772—a Republican majority of 3,461. Two years after the Greenback crass struck the whole district, and the votes were distributed this way in the Congressional fight: Richardson. Republican, 14,330: Babcock, Democrat, 10,960: and Beautmont, 8,174, leaving the successful man in a real minority of 4,864. Rehardson will run again, on no record. The Democratic candidate has yet to be named. He will doubtless be selected with a view to conciliating the Greenbackers, and striking for the built of their vote. If this is done sagactously a Democratic Congressman will be the result, Ben Butler spoke in Elmira, the city of this district. Thursday afternoon and evening, with this fusion object in view. The Thirtieth District (Monroe and Orleans)

trief, Thursday afternoon and evening, with this fusion object in view.

The Thirtieth District (Morroe and Orlons) is excellent fighting ground this year. Congressman Van Voorhis is another plurality man, having been in an actual minerity of 3.595 two years ago. He polied 12,008 votes against 19,367 given to Lambertson, the Democrat, and 5.236 divided between two Greenbackers, one of them a Prohibitionist as well. This year Van Voorhis was renominated, but only after a bitter fight made upon him by the friends of the Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons, the Mayor of Rochester. This animosity still runs high, and will make itself felt at the polis. The Democrats do not make their nomination until the 25th. They appreciate the importance of success, and will put up their best man. The Hanceschoota is lar stronger here than in any other city in the State's interior, and this fact, in connection with the division I have noted, is reskened as certain to defeat Van Voorhis. All the Rochester Democrats who have been here for two months past are confident of success. Equally promising is the outlook in the Thirty-second, or Enfance District, which the resignation of Dr. Pierce has left without a representative. The Republicans have nominated Myron P. Bush. The Democratic nominated Myron P. Bush. The Democration of the most important business men in western New York. The Republicans are at sworfspoints among themselves. The trouble that has long been brewing between the Express and Commercial Advertiser has burst out into open lead of aite, and the whole party is ranged on one side or the other. The Republicans strained one lead of aite, and the whole party is ranged on the Singer was promised on the success and Commercial Advertiser has burst out into open lead of aite, and the whole party is ranged on the side or the other. The Republican Supervisors pummel one another, the Addermen wrangle, and the rank and file quarrel whenever they meet. Mr. Bush's chances are not good. In fact, we fill that the sextremory improbable that G

The Episcopal Convention.

At the meeting of the Protestant Enlsconal Convention vesterday the subject of the sale of pews was discussed, the Committee on the Tenure of Church Property going so far as to recommend the con-Profestly going so far as to recommend the complete abelishment of the whole system. They recommended that hereafter mechanic behavior and the consecrated to which the waste sood, and that in all consecrated courselse no pows shall be sold to future. The matter was releved to the Committee on Canons. The Committee on Canons had reported several resolutions which were in the relevant of the committee of the registration of communications was recommitted to the content of a restrict daily had profusely debate. No informs was made on the others. The divorce subject is on the calcular and may be reached to-day.

Cheap Transportation Convention.

Curcago, Oct. 4.-Delegates met this morning n, and were called to order in Farwell Hall over 40 to States, the Southern, the boder, and the Allantic States. Matthew Anderson of Missoury was noted to produce the Allantic President and M.T. Fowler of New York Viral Vie President, with others toom fown, Kantack. History, or Manifest, and Missian Jonathan Period, was appealed Secretary Usernesses was opened, and the points chiefly invised in water that railways should be held to the strictest accountability as to the manner of conducting their businesses and that national legislation was necessary been active to remove the gradual description was necessary to end of the found to the country to get the chargest possible transportation at hydrograpes to constitute.

Recalling the Vera Cruz Disaster.

A service was held in Emerett Hall, Brooklyn, ast night, in memory of Liward Brank, Honry Bronk, omis Krife, Frederick Barr, and Bernard Christian issun, members of Juppa Lodge, No. 386, L.O. O. F., who own, members of suppose of the strain of the visual control of the strains on Smalay. And 24 for the Market of the Smalay and the strain of th

The election eering of the Federal office bolters is a discrace to Mr. Hayes, who made such great over tensions to reforming the civil servers.

A Petty Disgrace for a Fraudulent President.

The Erte Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Finding the impression becoming general that navigation on the Eric Canal is very much impeded by low water, I have taken pains to ascertain from boatmen the facts. I find that there are no serious delays. Boats are going through the canal in usual time, without trauble. Capt. Dean of the steamer Mars, which arrived this morning with a full cargo of wheat, informs the that he came through from Buffalo to Albany in five and a balf days. der the present careful supervision there is no danger of the canal failing to meet all the requirements of traffic. W. S.

Fingmen on the Elevated Roads.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: For norms and red lights may be useful on the elevated roads in thick weather, but the best known means of preventing collisions in such weather as we had Monday mornvals along the track. There may be some better means to be invented, but at present there is more. This was simployed for a while after the opening of the Third avenue elevated road, but has since been abandoned. Why Besides, this, there should be a plank wask along the track. At present it is dangerous for any one to walk the track of the roads, and among the train hands of the companing there are at present very few who are willing to risk their lives for the scanty remomeration they receive. A plank walk could be constructed at a trilling expense, and the company ought to be compelled to do it at order. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

One Sort of Intimidation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two of said to their employees, through their chiefs here: "Boys, you can vote as you please, but we warn you that, should Hancock be elected, it will be the destruction of the business interests of the country, and our
trade will not be anything like what it is or has been.
We shall be obliged to discharge a portion of our help,
and you can judge who will have to 20 first.

These remarks were made after they had ascertained
now many of their employees they could count on to turn
out in its direction procession. I believe it is a case, or
case, of buildname, and as such should be required to the
attention of the public.

Accourts a Wallacte.

Information Wanted by Thousands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to ask why that aboundable, filthy, danger-one Pulton Market is not rebuilt? Who is to blame? An answer will, oblice thousands who are compelled to pass it daily, endangering their lives. J. Mcc.

Kulakana's New Ministers.

Honotolu. He is a gentleman universally respected by all the foreign residents on the islands.

H. A. P. Carteris the sam of American parents, and was been and educated in Homotolu.

J. A. Walker is all American cliizen, either of Scotch partythae of staturalized. Besident for the Hawaiian kindlom at Washington. He is from Maine, and was formerly United States Consulative Islands, and for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaiian Polisha.

Why Mr. Rodney Leaves New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Mayor To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The Mayor thinks the weather too holyet for dogs to run loose with cut their nuzzles. As autumn is considered the finest season of the year, and therefore most symdocive to health, why should not the canine tribe enjoy its pure, bracing air and general refreshing quanties?

Do people par taxes to have their best friends locked up and nuzzled for the greater part of the year?

Is this not expect enough to drive any ammai mad? Why should people reade in New York when a few miles only will bring them dispensation from all kinds of restraint, useless annovances, and humbug which the city authorities, publicians, loosers, and doc cawhers impose on them? I shall move during October.

We Rodner.

Alleged Coercion in Bover.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Boss was mentioned. He has warned all awainst voting a bemocratic licket, under penalty of immediate discharge, thus is an outrage, for a majority of the numerature in the penalty of the numerature in the semploy, and a large number will leave rather than submit to the entrage.

Dovas, N. J., Get. 13.

Dovas, N. J., Get. 13.

Receiver Hun's Wherenbouts TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If " Irish-

man" directs a letter to 25 North Pearl street, Albany, I believe it will reach Marcus T. Hun. I, too, anxiousl await a dividend from Hun as receiver of the People Savings Bank.

Jon.

How About that Comet !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Why do not the astronomers give us daily reports of the con-dinois of the new connect. If it is coming this way, let us knownt. It would add to the picture squeness of torch-light processions to have a council in the background—a sort of permanent sky rocket.

W. A. E.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If a learned engineer "knew but little of the nature of comair," is it not reasonable to suppose that men who probably did not know what compressed air meant could not exercise that care necessary for their self-protection ! If a man who knew nothing of the explosive force of It is the green liquear, as strong as Scotch which gunpowder were directed by one knowing its nature to set his foot on it, or showed a little mud on it when it began to burn, and should fall to do so, would he be held responsible for what would follow that neglect. Specially shen his director's action led him to believe everything was sair. To charge criminal neglect to the propositions who less their lives in the Hadson to the propositions who less their lives in the Hadson to greatly should be a sair to the charge of the shifts may have caused the disaster the charge of the shifts may have caused the disaster the charge of the first should the swert that is being as a verdict from a higher court than that is a Corone.

In relation to the swer that is being built under the river, without thuch thought in relation to it, and offering the opinion. I bridge that will break down, or, more properly, break up. Were it a single arch resting on a solit foundation, either natural or made, I would think differently. But being a double arch, and the whole weight of the upper one with its load resting on the inverted arch below and that, too, in direct opposition to its strongth, this may rise up in the middle as as easy shell sometimes does when a weigh is placed on the form of it. Were I dought the vork, for my protection! Should depend on nothing short of round logs at his beauty and the point to very large the very closely together, and enclosed with boiler, plate rivebed water-tight. I have a great reverence for round logs of that size, and necessary when surrounded by their kindly protection. Hyparciac Engineers. gunpowder were directed by one knowing its nature to

White Colts. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I take pleasure in answering the question about white colts. They have been raised in the Royal Danish stutters in not in their bodies.

Ring Christian IV of Benmara received from the Dev of Secret, as a token of his bigh regard, a white stall; mand white there, descended from the Prophet's famous here. These white borses are used by the King only at fath core montes, and are national property.

A DAME.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Isane Parker of 44 Listenard street knows nothing about it. Please inform Miss "Bortha" that a gray horse never the color a gray horse will be of by the shade of gray of the head and joints. He will begin to get lighter at five

To the Entree or The Sun-See Colts white at birth are very rare, only two cases having come under my ofice in my hie. In both these cases the skin as well

Up, Guards, and At Them. See where the fee have forced your line! See where the charging tayonets shine! See how through smoke and flame they burst, Each forman eager to be first!

Up, Guards, and at them! The battle's crisis now is here; No time is this for doubt or tear, And they who hesitate must yield, Or run like cowards from the field.

Up, Guards, and at them! You turned the enemy's flank in Maine, And taught a lesson, not in vain-A lesson they have learned so pat That now they give you tit for tat Up, Guards, and at them!

The time has come when you are taught How losing battles may be fought, And how no fight is lost or won Until the fighting day is done, Up, Guards, and at them!

This is the country's Waterloo. The people's eyes are fixed on your Money, with all the word implies, May win the day, unless you rise, Up, Guards, and at them!

Through all your ranks there now must be Union and zealous harmony, Charge, with the courage that endures, And victory at last is yours.

Un. Guards, and at them!

SUNBEAMS.

Capital flows easily to Uister when the

-Horace Love married his living wife's sister, at Denman, Ga., and goes to prison for bigam--The death is announced of Pierce Butler. only son of the Hon, and Rev. J. W. Leigh, a grandern of

Fanny Kemble. -An officer at a fair at Ridgeville Ind.

caught a man climbing over the fence, and delin-killed him with a pistol. ... The Rev. J. Benson Hamilton published a letter at Lewiston, Me., denouncing "My Partner" as an immoral play. The theatre manager replied, of

course, and the result was a crowded house -The first Chinese steamer that recently crossed the Pacific to San Francisco is the largest and most elegant craft that ever floated the dragon banner. The Chinese in California were very much elated on its

arrival in port. -Rose Temple, the pretty burlesque actress, has obtained a divorce from her husband, James H. Jones, an actor at the Boston Museum, and Emma Wilmot, the performer of sentimental parts, has been separated from George Metkill, a favorite Rosso.

-Jim Neal killed Jack Isaacs in a street fight at Williamstown, Ky., and then, handing the page with which he had done the shooting to the dead man's brother, said: "I've murdered Jack, and now you can murder me." The proposition was not accepted.

-Emperor William lately sent by a special nessenger as a present to the Sultan 100 of the largest trout out of his imperial fishing pond; small trout and ours also were forwarded by the feld-jacger. The Sultar

-The Jefferson Street Christian Church. Lemisville, is divided into two factions, the cause of difference being a proposed charge in the creed. The brethren indulged in personalities at a recent meeting and soon began to fight. The police were called upon a quell the disturbance. -A pegro criminal was taken from a rail-

road train by a mob at Lynnville, Tenn., and hurried off to be hanged. The Speriff of the county overtook the rioters, and, though they numbered a hundred, while he was alone, he drove them all away by displaying a pistol. and saved the prisoner. -A ten-year-old boy was overtaken by

train on a railroad bridge at Portland, Oregon. There was no room to stand aside, and the gorge below was very deep. Seeing a cross beam fifteen feet underneath, he lesped for it, grasped it with his arms, and hung there until rescued with a noosed rope. -French physicians have found brandy to

of Kalakana's new Cabinet's not an American. He is an Englishman, and was formerly H. B. Majesty's Consul at Honololu. He is a gentlamen and was formerly H. B. Majesty's Consul at Honololu. edv, or rather antidote, against intoxication, and that by eating a certain amount people may drink ad libitum afterward without inconvenience. -Among eminent English lawyers who

made a clean shave, wearing neither heard, moustache, nor whiskers, were Lords Chancellor, Cranworth, Westbury, and Hatherley. Lords Chancellor Cairns and Sel-borne, and Chief Justice Cockburn also indulged in a clean shave. Of the Irish, O'Connell, Sheil, Chief Just Whiteside, and Judge Keogh made an uncompromising use of the razor. -Elijah Lengel, a Philadelphia carpenter.

clieved that he had a power at fascinating beasts. He turned this reat or fancied quality to account by become ing an exhibitor of lions and tigers in a menager dentally fell. They flew at him furiously on seeing him prostrate, and killed him, though they were themselves quickly slain with revolvers by the empl - Harry Leslie, after crossing Ningara on a rope many times in safety, lately had a narrow escape from falling in New Origans. The rope was suspended

across a street from the tops of houses. Rain had made It slippers, and, when in the centre, he slid off; but he caught with his hands, letting the heavy balance pole drop into the crown below. The accident seemed to completely unnerve him. He visibly trembed from head to foot, and was unable to get up the incline to the roof A cord was thrown to him, and with it he was pr -Rugby, the town now being founded by Thomas Hughes and others in East Tennessee, is in some respects a community. The store will be on the cooperative plan, the purchasers receiving a share of the profits. A large part of the land will remain undivided and be devoted to pleasure grounds and stock rusing-

he latter for the benefit of all settlers. The managers will provide plans for buildings free, but will not impose any restrictions as to the kind of houses to be erected. No liquor will be sold in Rugby, except by an apothecary for medicinal purposes. -William B. Barrington of San Francisco was possessed by a desire to take life. He went better the Lunacy Commissioners and asked to be sent to as asylum; but they decided that his mental trouble, if he had any, was brought on by drink, and relused to inca cerate him. He declared that he had murder in his heart, and some day would be unable to resist it. One

timate friend. Without warning, he drew a revolve and killed his companion. "I couldn't help it," he said "I had to take somebody's life." -Four varieties of liqueur are made at the Grand Chartreuse. The clixir, which is put up in wooden cases of buttle shape, is the dearest. Then there rently compounded of thyme, angelica, and below mint with various other ingredients; the yellow, neither as atrong nor as sweet, and the white. More than fifty in gredients occur in these liqueurs. The chief bases are the first shoots of the pine tree wormwood mint and

evening he was drinking amicably at a bar with an in

compounded and distilled in the secret laboratories of It is said that Anna Dickinson will try by litigation to prevent Family Davempert from acting her play, "An American Girl," in any other form than that in which it was written. Bartley Cambbell threatens similar proceedings against Frank Mayo, with reference to "Van, the Viginian" in London the point has just been actually brought before a court. Genevoew Ward Longht the right to use "Forget Mc Not" for five years. In order to make her own part conspicuous, she carefull weakened another character by emitting some of the language. Mervale and Gave, the authors, deemed this an injury to the play. They applied for an injunction.

and met with a denial. Now they are suite for damages -By the death of Jules Jacquemart, a few days since. French art has lost one of the most brilliant of her sons. He was not only in the very front rank of living etchers, in some respects the most consummate wielder of the needle that has ever fived, but he had also of late begun to make himself a great name as a water-color painter. His great reputation dates from 1869, with the publication of his wenderful " Gemmes et Joyaux de la Louvre," a series of etchings in wh eacy of observation and technical skill were carried to their furthest point. As an either, besides these plates he is best known by the plates he designed for the "Gazette des Boaux Arts," by his reproduction of paintings in the Museum of New York, and by the wood-cuts he made for the "Bibliotheque des Merveilles."

-Sir Henry Parker, the Governor of New South Wales, recently probabled Prof. R. A. Proctor from delivering his lecture on "The Birth and Growth of the Universe" on Sonday, at the Theatre Royal, syd-ney, on the ground that it was wrong to charge an ad-mirron fee for any Sunday entertainment. This act called out a spirited discussion. The Somes Deck Tele grow, in profeshing against it, while it "concedes to the various religious bodies the right to keep their Sunday as they choose, with prayer and fasting, or with grand pump and extemonies, gay colors and spiendid m demands for others the right to attend any becture of discourse they choose so long as they do not interiere with public propriety. The probibated lecture was advertised to be given twice at the theatre on week day eventure, and the Unitarian concretation of Sidney offered Mr. Proctor the use of their church to deliver it on a Sunday.

-The actual strength of the Turkish army is, owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate information respecting its distribution, the effective of the several units, Ac., extremely difficult to estimate, but according to a calculation made by a Prissian officer there were altered by some Prissian to Decide with the control of the Contr ever estimates that at the close of last year there were not more than 110,000 Turkish sudders in European Turkey, and still another estimate puts the impoler is between \$5,000 and 100,000, but of these more than ha that he set down as everuits. On the trees frombet however, a large number of treeslars troops hat assembled; but the strongth of these, is well as of the Alamina Longue, cannot be even approximately estimated. The men of the require army are well armed box a large number of them. Is my recruits railed to the colors during the past summer, are only very imperious trained, while, as affects, numerical sectors during the past summer, are only very imperious trained, while, as affects, numerical sector of the system of years, the discipline of the army is greatly impaired

-The old Collins steamer Baltle, the last acts is no longer a Collins were it is be found. The fi-Note them former a Colline were be be found to be a self-like the former to be a self-like the find done to prove and was under respective to the line and colline to the oldest and most provided them as a self-like was chief lower and a sold the self-like them as a self-like was chief lower and a self-like at a line at the war, and has been its old like to be a first the war, and has been its old like to be a first continuous to first the war, and has been its old like to be a self-like the research that a self-like to be a self-like the self-like the research that a self-like the research that the colline the self-like the never heard from after estimation Level lastic was broken up in New York, but you triatic, the queen of the fleet, is used in the Works Islands as a coal bulk by an English steamship company-